



Viktor Kuznetsov, Yuri Kis, Vadim Dombrovsky, and Sergei Kravtchuk, of the second Soviet team, set a new European record at 3:41.79 in the 4x100 medley relay.

SWIMMING ENCOUNTER PRODUCES RECORDS

The US swimming squad have beaten their Soviet counterparts 203-141 in a friendly meet at the 50 m pool in Kiev. The encounter was highlighted by one world, two European and four USSR records. American Craig Bardsley set a new world mark of 1:58.01 in the 200 m butterfly. The hosts won the men's 4x100 m medley relay, setting a new European best of 3:44.79, and clocked 321.69 in the men's 4x100 m freestyle, also a new European mark. Larisa Belokon, 15, did brilliantly to win both women's freestyle events.

PETRUSOVA IN FINE FETTER

Olympic speed-skating champion Natalya Petrusova from Moscow won 500 m in 41.9 sec and dashed the 5,000 m in an unprecedented fast time of 7 min 51.8 sec, competing on an artificial 333 m long track at the Lenin Sports and Concert Indoor Complex.

WEEK OF BIG-TIME RUGBY IN MOSCOW

The stands were invariably crisscrossed throughout the recent week-long 8th International Rugby Tournament in Moscow for the prize offered by the USSR Rugby Federation. The USSR-1 team made a clean sweep of all five games to win the top award with 15 points. The USSR-2 team up with 13 points their only defeat being by the USSR-1. Japan's Nippon Steel came third with 11 points, followed by Poland (9), Italy (7), and Uruguay, Pancevo, Yugoslavia (5). The USSR, twice bronze European medallist, showed its resolve to move up in the European standings. Incidentally, the International Amateur Rugby Federation rates the tournament second only to the European championship.

Alexander BUTSEVIN

EUROPE NAMES ITS SQUAD

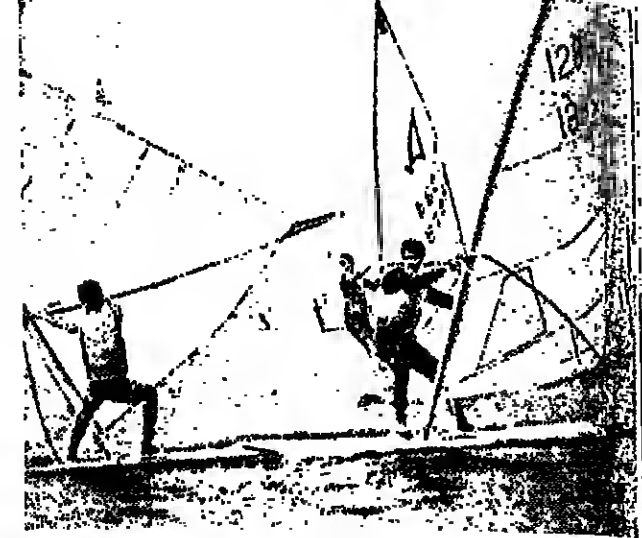
Europe has selected a team for the World Athletics Cup in Rome. On the strength of performances at the recent European Cup in Zagreb and athletes' personal records this season Europe will be represented by the teams of the USSR, the GDR, and its Italian hosts, as well as by individual athletes. Due to her brilliant showing this season, Jarmila Kratochvilova, of Czechoslovakia, will compete in the 200 m, 400 m and the 4x100 m and 4x400 m relays, even though Czechoslovakia failed to qualify for the Zagreb spectacular.

The European women's team will also feature world record holder Antonella Todaro, from Bulgaria, discus-thrower Maria Pekova, also from Bulgaria, Helena Fibingetova (shot-put) of Czechoslovakia, and athletes from Poland, Romania, Britain, the FRG and Sweden.

The men's team includes 1980 Olympic winner sprinter Alan Wells, middle-distance runners Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett, all from Britain, and their counterparts from Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, France, the FRG, Finland, Holland, Sweden, Ireland, and Spain.

DEATH VALLEY IN THE NEWS AGAIN

Long-distance runner Jay Birmingham, 36, covered 146 kilometres across the notorious Death Valley in California, braving intense heat (the temperature in the shade occasionally registered 49°C) and clocking 75 hr 34 min, a new world record for that run. The previous best of 84 hours was set by Californian Al Arnold in 1977. Birmingham set out from the town of Badwater, the southernmost point of the US.



Edgar Teryokhin from Riga and the Riga squad captured both the individual and team titles at a wintering contest on the Zhukovskaya Reservoir outside Moscow. The contest drew 100 skaters from 17 teams.

JAPAN GETTING READY

The Japanese women's volleyball team recently toured Cuba, winning three of their five matches with the Cuban national team, their hosts and the world title.

Their current tour of American continent, part of Japan's preparation for the World Cup, will also take to Brazil, Peru and the USA.

HOW MUCH A PRO?

Sales and purchases of football shoes have long been practiced in professional soccer. Recently Brazil's Botafogo came up with something new in the practice—they traded a player for a used bus owned by another club to save on travelling expenses.



USSR-1 and Italy clash in the final game of the Moscow tournament. Photo by Sergei Prosinikov

TOUGH HOCKEY AHEAD

Whenever leading Soviet ice hockey clubs play friendly or official games at home or abroad, they consider it their duty to appoint themselves a worthy opponent. The national hockey world title holders, on balance, he said, we are content with our recent meets with the Swedish and Finnish national squads, which we made a clean sweep of all four encounters.

The recent tour proved hard going for both players and coaches. Tikhonov stressed. Our aim was to try out many systems, including first-hand, in the final line-up, before Czechoslovakia as well as to test different line and defence duos in various combinations. Tension was heightened by the fact that the team counted towards the "Spartanov" tournament standings and so we needed points. Furthermore, both the Soviet and the Finns had all their top players playing for them, he pointed out, and, egged on by resounding home support, were desperate to get the better of the world champions and thus prove they earned their NHL keep.

With the pros' support, as Tikhonov noted, Spitz, the Finns and the Finns played a tougher game than usual and sought to emphasize this, which they rarely did before. Such is undoubtedly the influence of the NHL trials.

In the next few days, he said, we'll get on with preparation for the Canada Cup in Moscow, and on August 26 will take a plane to Canada to meet the hosts in a friendly in Edmonton on August 29. The tournament proper will be held on September 1-15.

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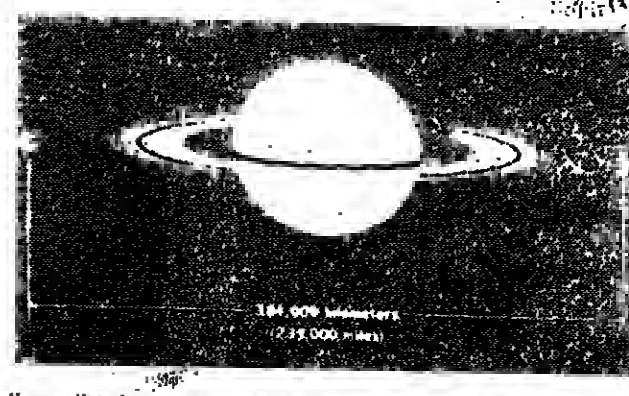
INFORMATION

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Owen Carro recently elected to the British House of Commons from the Farnham and South Tyrore constituency in Northern Ireland, is active in the national committee protesting against the 11-block supporting the cause of the Innate there.



The American space probe Voyager-2 has sent several pictures of the Saturn. The diagram shows relative dimensions of the Saturn, the Earth (left) and the Moon, and the distance between the Earth and the Moon.

Round the Soviet Union

A DETAILED MAP OF THE LAKES, RIVERS, PONDS AND MARSHES IN THE VOLGA ESTUARY HAS BEEN COMPILED BY STAFF MEMBERS OF THE ASTRAKHAN PRESERVE, which occupies over 700,000 hectares. Here, five million migrating water fowl stop on route in autumn and spring for rest and to get some food. The lower reaches of the Volga provide mass nesting grounds for geese and ducks, and the local colony of the hissing swan is believed to be one of the largest in the USSR. Scientists have established the density of the bird population in different tracks of land, their overall numbers during seasonal migrations, nesting and wintering.

VLADIVOSTOK'S ARCHITECTURAL ENSEMBLE IS TO HAVE ANOTHER VERY INTERESTING STRUCTURE: the exhibition pavilion of the Far Eastern Scientific Centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences will soon be completed on the shore of the Amur Bay. Its outlines resemble a shell and it will house various exhibitions showing the effort of Far-Eastern scientists in the field of Pacific studies.



"No to the N-bomb!" says this poster printed by West German newspapers.

Neutron weapon: a fuse to nuclear disaster

The neutron weapons can be characterized wholly and totally as a fuse to a worldwide nuclear catastrophe, said Yevgeny Primakov, Director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences in his address to a press conference given in Moscow by Soviet public figures, who have met to discuss the consequences of the American president's decision to start the production of the neutron bomb.

This weapon lowers the nuclear war threshold, continued Yevgeny Primakov, and, consequently, increases the danger of such war breaking out.

The neutron bomb is a weapon for aggression, and not for defence. Therefore, it is absolutely inadmissible to make attempts to use the combat characteristics of the neutron weapons as an argument for the "adaptability" of a limited nuclear war.

Asked to comment on C. Weinberger's statement of August 11, to the effect that the production of the neutron bomb could equally make a success of the negotiations over the medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, as it will enable the United States to

(Continued on page 2)

NEW AFGHAN PROPOSALS FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT

Kabul, Bakhtar News Agency-TASS. The government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has made a statement in which it sets forth its proposals for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

Among other things, it says: The main purpose and the basic content of a political settlement must consist in ensuring a complete and reliable cessation of armed and other interference in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan and creation of conditions under which such interference will be excluded in the future.

The DRA government again

proposes to the government of Pakistan that representatives of the two countries should meet to discuss matters conducive to starting negotiations for the purpose of reaching agreement on normalization of relations.

The DRA government confirms its proposal to the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to hold talks in order to come to an agreement to develop friendly relations and all-embracing mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries, including trade, economic cooperation, transit, and cultural relations.

The agreements both between Afghanistan and Pakistan, and between Afghanistan and Iran must contain mutually acceptable provisions concerning mutual respect, sovereignty, readiness to develop relations on the principles of good neighbourliness, and non-interference in each other's affairs, and include specific obligations concerning inadmissibility of conducting armed or any other hostile activities from one country's territory against the other.

A constituent part of a political settlement must consist in reliable international guarantees of the agreements reached on cessation and non-resumption of armed or any other interference in Afghanistan's affairs.

(Continued on page 2)

Social and economic situation in Poland

Warsaw. Urgent problems in the development of Poland have been raised by Stanislaw Kanis, First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee when he was addressing a meeting of Party activists in the Poznan area.

The situation in Poland remains critical, he said. We have failed in halting the economic recession. A difficult situation is arising in the internal market. An improvement can come about only through a more productive labour and through a better management than we have known so far. This is more than anything dependant on a

more complete use of the country's natural resources. The most important thing now is to ensure efficiency in the coal mining and other extracting industries.

The complicated problems caused by Poland's enormous debts are affecting foreign trade. Nearly 20-27 thousand million dollars have to be paid in interest on these debts this year alone. This means that there is a need to create a powerful export potential, as nobody is going to undertake to maintain us, emphasized S. Kanis.

SOVIET SHIP RESCUES AMERICAN FISHERMEN

Soviet seamen have helped the crew of an American fishing vessel, reports N. Likhachev, captain of the Soviet fishing trawler "Belogolose" in his cable to the port of Kellingrad from the Atlantic.

The American ship had lost power and its engine had developed a malfunction along with the radio transceiver, after which the fuel ran out. For five days and nights, the ship was drifting. The food ended and there was no more drinking water. The Soviet seamen sent a rescue team on board the American ship which was repaired and accompanied to the nearest port.



Simferopol Airport in the Crimea can now accommodate all types of modern passenger planes, as the IL-86 aircraft carrying 300 passengers landed recently on a specially built runway. Now, at the height of the holiday season, the airport handles daily, around 25,000 air travellers, and the airbus will take over much of the load. At present Aeroflot planes are flying to over 8,000 Soviet cities and 60 countries, with the figure having now climbed to 87. The USSR cooperates with over a hundred countries in air transportation.



The crew of the IL-86 airbus being greeted with bread-and-salt at Simferopol Airport where they landed after their first commercial flight here from Moscow.

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"MN Informatsion" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the edition of both "Moscow News" and "MN Informatsion" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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Helmut Schmidt visits Norway and Denmark

Bonn, Reuters-TASS. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt flew to Oslo at the start of a weekend visit to Norway and Denmark for talks with government leaders.

Mr Schmidt will meet Norwegian Prime Minister Gm Harelem Brundtland and Danish Prime Minister Anker Joergensen in Copenhagen.

The US decision to produce neutron weapons and proposals for a nuclear-free zone embrace.

Angola requests Security Council meeting

New York. Angola has asked for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss aggression from the Republic of South Africa against itself.

In his letter to the UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, the Angolan President José Eduardo dos Santos points out that three or four brigades of the regular South African Army have entered the Angolan territory more than 100 kilometers off the Angolan border.

No further reports that the city of Ontjiva is being bombed from aircraft and artillery. Troops of

Scandinavian countries are likely to be among subjects discussed, Bonn sources said.

Norway and Denmark are opposed to neutron weapons and interested in talks with Moscow on a nuclear-free zone as part of East-West arms control talks.

West Germany is cool towards the scheme and has taken a different stance on neutron weapons, which Mr Schmidt would accept on German territory under certain conditions.

The racist regime are advancing against the town of Sandouge supported by some 125 tanks and other hardware military machines.

Taking into account the gravity of the rapidly worsening situation, I am asking for an urgent meeting of the Security Council in order to take the necessary measures to prevent a confrontation on a larger scale, writes the President. The Council should demand an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all the units of the South African Army from Angola.

CIA vs Muammar al-Gaddafi

Washington. The Central Intelligence Agency has drawn up a plan to murder the leader of the Libyan revolution Muammar al-Gaddafi, reports a source Jack Anderson in the newspaper, "The Washington Post".

He says that the plan for the murder of the Libyan Revolutionary Leader has been ele-

brated in every detail. The murder to be sent to Gaddafi will have a fatal poison with a delayed action. After the first 48 hours, the person will show no sign of being poisoned. He will then be seized with fever which can hardly be told from a common cold. This will be followed by paralysis and death, with no traces of the poison left in the body.



A dangerous game.

Drawing by Yuri Ikonov

Barrier to militarization of space

New York. The Soviet proposal to conclude a treaty banning placement to space of weapons of any type will be discussed by the 36th UN General Assembly session beginning on September 15. Efforts to stave off militarization of terrestrial space have long figured prominently in

UN work, said D. Davulic, spokesman for the UN Disarmament Centre. Yet all the existing international treaties and accords prohibit the weapons of mass destruction only, while the Soviet proposal, he stressed, implemented, could deter any type of weapons finding its way into space.

Reagan holds military consultation

San Francisco. In Santa Barbara, California, President R. Reagan has held a consultation with Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger and his adviser E. Meese. A White House spokesman said that the meeting discussed "problems of military policy".

This meeting is part of a series of consultations by Reagan with leading military and

political advisors to discuss detailed implementation of the long-term programme for strengthening all the elements in the US nuclear strategic arsenal. The CBS television network points out that over the next few years the government intends to appropriate hundreds of thousands of millions of dollars to modernize its potential.

Neutron weapon: a fuse to nuclear disaster

(Continued from page 1)

negotiate from a position of strength, Professor Vitaly Zhurkin, Deputy Director of the Institute of US and Canadian Studies, said that the decision concerning the production of the neutron bomb has in many ways been prompted by circles interested in the new weapon, particularly by Mr Weinberger. Yet he should not delude himself that negotiations on limiting nuclear weapons can be held from a position of strength. The Soviet people have been opposing the arms race. They have been supporting peace and detente. Yet, this country can always ensure both its own security and the security of the countries of the socialist community.

The statement of the US Administration that the neutron bomb is "humane" is inhumane itself, said Chief of the Central Military Medical Department of the USSR Armed Forces Col. Gen. Fyodor Komarov, answering a question concerning the effect of the neutron bomb on human beings. "The fella" of the neutron bomb Samuel Cohen, he continued, promises an instant and painless death from the neutron bomb. Yet, only within the radius of one kilometre people will die after several minutes or hours, which cannot be called an instant death. Within two kilometres death will come after two to seven days or more. The blast will not only kill the human body, but also other vital body organs, which will bring the victims great suffering. Cohen has failed to mention this. He never said a word about the harmful effects which the use of the neutron weapon will have on heredity. After they survive, people irradiated with a flow of neutrons will beget physically and mentally disabled posterity. This radiation will continue to have tragic consequences for 30 to 40 generations to come.

New Afghan proposals for peaceful settlement

(Continued from page 1)

Without predetermining the specific guarantee states, the DRA government does believe, it did before, that these should include the Soviet Union, the United States and some other countries which could be acceptable for both Afghanistan and its neighbouring neighbours.

The working out of international guarantees, as well as the solution of all other matters affecting the interests of Afghanistan should take place with the DRA government taking part.

In case there is a cessation of armed incursions and of all other forms of interference in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan, there will be no more cause which have forced Afghanistan to ask the USSR to send a limited military contingent to Afghanistan.

Whatever type of negotiations held, whether bilateral, tripartite or multilateral, there should be in that part, which concerns guarantees, be no discussions of matters concerning the government system existing in Afghanistan, or the composition of its government, or any other internal Afghan matters. These are being decided and will in the future be decided only by the Afghan people and nobody else.

Madrid. The municipality of the small settlement of Huescar, in South Spain, numbering only several hundred people, has decided to embark on peace talks with the representatives of the Danish Embassy in Madrid in order to sign a truce between Huescar and Denmark and, thereby, put an end to the state of war which they have been in since 1809.

Reporting this curious case, the "El País" newspaper points out that on November 11, 1809, at the height of the Spanish-French war, the inhabitants of the Huescar settlement decided



Recently, by the order of South African racist authorities, police with dogs again moved in force into the Nyanga, a township outside Cape Town, destroying and burning down shacks and tents of local dwellers, leaving 2,000 of them homeless. Hundreds of Africans were forcibly driven by police trucks to an unknown destination.

FACTS and EVENTS

French customs officials have found 1,750 kg of hashish worth a total of 15 million francs which they boarded a British yacht "Conquest-3" which they have detained off the coast of Brittany. This haul, the largest ever, was discovered in several secret places on board the yacht.

Singapore is to switch over to the metric system of measures and weights to replace the present rather complicated system, which simultaneously uses the English, Chinese and Malay measures.

In the present fiscal year, the volume of US arms sales to foreign countries is to increase by 33.5 per cent as compared with last year, and by the end of 1982, it will reach 20 thousand million dollars. This was reported by the "Business Week" magazine.

PEOPLE

Ken Smith, a smooth operator from Hollywood, is scouring the country in search of people outwardly resembling film stars, celebrities and political figures, and profitably peddling them to advertising agencies. Among some 400 doubles in his collection are "Boss Muhammad Ali", "Former President Carter and his wife", "Elvis Presley", "Henry Kissinger" and even the "spurious celebrities" advertise toothpaste, powder milk and dogs' canned foods.

Italians S. Pizzagrande and M. Prete were to depart for the heart of local beauty Merla Mazzanotte or to have challenged each other to a duel for 20 minutes they were throwing spaghetti at one another, and when the reserves petered out went on to compete in a 30 km run and later rivalled in a small swimming pool until they were completely washed out. But they were in for a cruel disappointment: the cunning beauty decided to marry their second.

TRUCE AFTER... 172 YEARS

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NEW EQUIPMENT BY SONY

The Japanese Sony corporation has started production of a new machine, the typewriter, which is a typewriter and a cassette tape-recorder in one. The typewriter enables a businessman to type reports and dictate notes in practically any surroundings. It does away with the usual paper, instead, the words "typed" out on a standard keyboard, are recorded by a digital code on the cassette tape. At the same time, for control purposes, they are reproduced on an indicator above the keyboard. A typical copy of the recording is automatically obtained. A direct telephone link enables one to one's firm either on oral report or typed text coded in electric signals. The whole device fits into an ordinary attache case.

SOMETHING NEW ON DOLPHINS

According to experts, US scientists have made a big step towards unravelling dolphins' surprising ability to get their bearings.

The scientists found bits of tissue with magnetic properties in the dolphins' brains. The tissue, located at the back of the dolphin's head, easily magnetizes and demagnetizes by relatively weak magnetic fields. Dolphins, the scientists believe, can use the earth's magnetic field to find their bearings during long migrations.

A PATIENT PATIENT

Japanese engineers have designed a robot which precisely imitates all the reactions of the human body and is intended for use by medical students. As it can produce human reactions to nerve impulses, students will be able to practice artificial respiration and direct massage of the heart. A special screen shows whether or not the rhythm of the patient's heartbeat has improved. The robot can also ingest medicines. In this case the screen shows how the drug has affected the body.

SCREEN IN PLACE OF DASHBOARD

The dashboard of cars is continually being updated. The Zeolith Radio Company, USA, recently demonstrated to car manufacturers a prototype of a TV dashboard in the form of a TV screen 8x23 cm in size. The screen shows readings from numerous sensors fitted up in

various parts of the car as well as the readings of a built-in microcomputer. A spokesman for Zeolith maintains that the new dashboard provides the motorist with a "practically unlimited information".

It informs the driver of the speed the car is travelling at, the rate of fuel consumption and how much is left in the tank, engine temperature, the efficiency of the cooling system, the oil level, etc.

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CONCERTS FOR FISH

As soon as underwater loudspeakers in the Israeli Bay began broadcasting the piano concerto hundreds of thousands of small fish gather there for a lunch.

Such a conditional reflex among the fish was developed by one of the staff members of the Japanese Institute of Psychology. With its help he gathers the fishes into a circle of 40 m in diameter. This experiment is part of the programme of Japanese scientists to set up coastal fish farms where one will be able to automate all production cycles from control over feeding to the catch.

OF INTEREST

WINTER ON HIS MIND

Peering last winter should catch him unaware, Czechoslovak college student Jasek Krasovský has equipped his bicycle tyres with studs for safe navigation in the snow-clad mountainous valleys of Krkonoše.

The shark has long been considered a mystery of sorts of the sea and ocean and an embodiment of galle and cruelty. It is abhorred to coastal residents and sailors. (Note, however, can deny it the hidden strength, speed, and supple movements. You can get a close look at the predator at a giant oceanarium in Florida, USA. Photo TASS)

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

WEAPON OF AGGRESSION

PRAVDA's analyst Yuri Zhukov has described the neutron bomb, the start of whose full-scale production was ordered by President Reagan, as a weapon of aggression.

Commenting on the reaction of public and ruling circles of some West European countries to this decision, Yuri Zhukov writes on the rapidly mounting wave of the struggle of peoples against the neutron bomb, against the deployment of new US nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The Pentagon chiefs, he stresses, neatly use as a cover for their adventures the claim that somebody somewhere threatens the American "national interests", which they spread to all continents. But their statement on the possible use of neutron bomb "outside Europe" has caused alarm among the developing countries.

The alarm has further increased when it became known that the USA is planning to use its base on Diego-Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean for deploying the neutron weapon.

Yuri Zhukov recalls the statement by Leonid Brezhnev that the USSR will not start the production of the neutron weapon. If the USA does not do so, Subsequently, the Soviet Union repeatedly put forward this proposal, but it did not meet with a positive answer in Washington.

THE DOMINATION-OF-THE-SEA DOCTRINE

Certain aspects of US naval policies are examined in the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper by Vice-Admiral K. Sialbo, Doctor of Naval Sciences, who writes that the American strategic concept of dominating the seas has three main points:

1. Being the essential function of the US Navy, gaining domination of the seas should ensure total control for the United States of the surface, underwater, and air space in some parts of the world ocean. Such position can be obtained only through unqualified superiority of the US Navy, which will enable it to do any tasks without encountering serious, if any, counteraction from an enemy navy.

2. The US Navy must be strong enough to suppress any potential enemy at sea who can be checked and destroyed both in the open sea, and in the immediate vicinity of his bases by means of sea-borne offensive operations, against the land.

3. According to the national strategy, the US Navy is to ensure the implementation of these main tasks: strategic deterrence, patrol duties as part of advanced groups of American armed forces in remote areas, and the maintenance of the security of marine communications.

LIES WHICH MAKE ONE BLUSH TO REPEAT

President Reagan's decision to start the production of the neutron bomb is commented in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA by Academician Georgi Arbatov. Among other things, he writes that behind this decision is the undoubted intention to make nuclear war more imaginable and more possible, and, what is more, to demonstrate to the Soviet Union and the whole world that, if a need arises, the United States will stop at nothing to start such a war. This truth cannot be camouflaged by any talk of the need "to contain" Soviet tanks, especially since Western Europe already has over 200 or 300 thousand units of most up-to-date anti-tank weapons.

The idea concerning a defensive character of the neutron weapons is a lie which people ought to be ashamed of repeating. It is no more "defensive" than any other type of nuclear weapons. While a neutron shell or bomb can be used against tanks, it is equally suitable against defensive fortifications. It is also good to have streets of cities free from rubble and ruins in offensive operations in which the defenders could be killed together with the civilian population. It can also come in handy to kill the people extending a bridge, a road or an air field without damaging those targets.

In fact, the neutron bomb is an offensive weapon. It is a weapon for aggression, and not for defense, a weapon created not merely to threaten with, but to use on suitable occasions. That is why in Moscow they have felt unconvinced by attempts from some particularly zealous friends of America to justify the US behaviour with the argument that the decision to produce the neutron weapon is strictly an internal American matter, and insofar as it is stored in the United States, this does not concern US allies.



VIEWPOINT

Vladimir MISYUCHENKO

POLITICAL RADIATION FROM NEUTRON DECISION

President Reagan's decision to start the manufacture of neutron weapons taken on the Hiroshima Day confirmed the predominance of the military aspect in US treatment of nuclear matters. It also clearly emphasized the US Administration's intention to preserve the power politics attitude in international relations through killing by political radiation the living spirit of detente, the trust between nations and their willingness to cooperate.

Back in June 1946, the USSR launched a draft international convention offering the than US Administration not to use atomic weapons under any circumstances, ban their production and destroy the entire stockpiles of already manufactured nuclear weapons. Had the USA accepted that offer the odds are that now, 35 years after, we would not have to talk of the very real possibility of neutron destruction. But America, ostensibly blinded by the "free" atomic monopoly, chose to rely on the A-bomb in international relations.

"The New York Times" issue of January 31, 1948, reads: "The Joint Committee of Atomic Energy laid down a firm policy

that the production of atomic weapons, rather than work on peaceful applications of atomic energy, must be 'vital business' of the United States for foreseeable future."

Military exports may argue about the "advantages" of the fast neutrons over the atoms as regards their destructive factors; political scientists may speculate about the role of neutron weapons as a bargaining trump card in possible talks or foreign policy plays — but one thing is clear: the intention to develop and manufacture new types of neutron weapons adds up to a rejection of any prospect for embarking on real nuclear disarmament.

The 4th and subsequent decades have proved that the possibility of a monopoly of any type of weapons is an illusion dashed by scientists and technological breakthroughs. To dispute this means only adding new twists to the arms race and triggering off new threats. By lowering the nuclear threshold, the N-bomb is making even more insupportable the barrier to talks, whose crucial subject is continued existence of life on earth.



Earlier the strength propping up that policy rested on bayonets, A-bombs, H-bombs, MBMs, and MIRVs. The recent additions are the N-bomb and plans for "star wars". That power politics has no future is, however, self-evident. First, given the current military strategic parity it is impossible to browbeat such a power as the USSR because threats have long ceased to be trump cards. Second, any attempt at "retarding" the USSR economically in the arms race is hopeless. Third, not at one point in recent history has power pressure policy brought peace a step nearer, while renunciation of the use of force or threat of force has more than once relieved mankind's fears of nuclear annihilation. It only for some time.

Quite possibly there are people who believe that President Reagan's neutron decision threatens the USSR alone, but I think they are in the wrong. World press reports indicate that thousands upon thousands of people in countries by no means allied with the USSR correctly view neutron weapons as a challenge to themselves and entire humanity.

True, there are politicians outside the Reagan team who have welcomed the neutron decision; it may well be that the will and reasoning of some US allies could give way under the impact of his political radiation. But there is a defence against radioactivity, neutron radiation included: common sense and realization of the simple fact that all the living on this planet have only one life to live and that they equally share the same danger is the political defence against that radiation.

The US Administration has decided to use fast neutrons to push its old policy of "peace through strength".

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● **TRAFFIC NOW MOVES OVER THE NEW BRIDGES** ACROSS THE OKA IN GORKY. The bridge, which links two big districts of the city—the Avtozavodskiy and Prioksky—and cuts the distance between them by nearly 20 km will relieve the city centre of through traffic.

● **A HOUSE-MUSEUM HAS OPENED IN THE VILLAGE OF RYABOVO** IN THE KIROV REGION, WHERE BROTHERS VIKTOR AND APOLLINARIY VASNETSOV, THE ARTISTS, SPENT THEIR CHILDHOOD IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY. This small one-storey mansion with an attic has now been restored. The displays arranged in the museum are devoted to the life and creative work of the two brothers.

● **SEA BATHING AND THE FRAGRANCE OF THE PINE GROVE ARE THE MAIN THERAPEUTIC FACTORS OF THE NEW SOVIET SANATORIUM FOR YOUNG PIONEERS, NEAR MOGILEV.** The sanatorium, which recently welcomed its first group of residents, has been built near a subterranean lake containing salubrious mineral water. The Mogilev region's network now includes more than 30 sanatoriums.

● **SOVIET RESTORERS HAVE SAVED THE UNIQUE MOSAICS CREATED BY ANCIENT GREEK MASTERS IN THE SECOND CENTURY B.C.** This mosaic decorated floors and walls of buildings in the ancient city of Narbonne on the Black Sea coast in the Crimea. During excavations here, nearly 500 sq m of mosaics have been discovered. Most of them now look as they did more than twenty centuries ago when they were made of marble and stone of different colours and resemble carvings.

● **A WIND POWER PLANT HAS BEEN COMMISSIONED AT A SITE ALONG THE TRANSPOLAR GAS PIPELINE BETWEEN MESSEYAKHA AND NORILSK.** This is the first installation of the type on the Taymyr Peninsula, and scientists believe that the wind is a continuous source of energy in the North where windless days are very rare. The wind plant's capacity is enough to give heat and lighting to the house there and to feed the relay equipment. Three more wind plants are soon to be built there.



THE CASPIAN REVEALS ITS STORY

In Azerbaijan, a Soviet republic on the coast of the Caspian, the last twenty years have been dubbed "the golden age" of submarine archaeology. On the 300-kilometre long Caspian shelf archaeologists have found several medieval settlements, dating back to the 11-15th centuries. These include Gushki, Byandevan, Debedi and Shtikhiy.

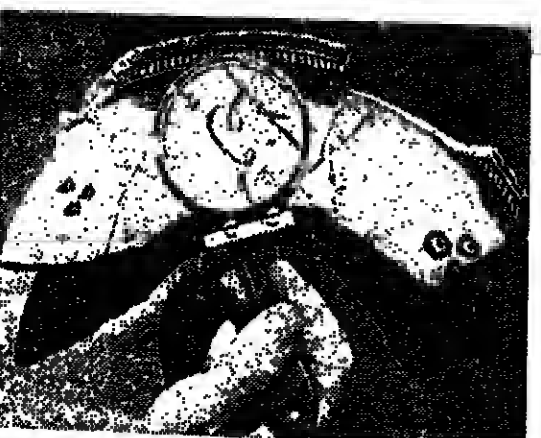
Why did these illustrious settlements vanish into the sea? The reason is the multiple forward and backward movements of the Caspian waters, for which, as yet, there are no explanations. Submarine archaeologists have studied the history of the republic's area. Their numerous "treasures" tell the story of once coastal towns which are now under the sea. The retrieved pottery ware and tools testify to a relatively high level of industry, the culture to the trade links maintained by the local population, a collection of weapons speaks about the high standards achieved by local smiths and armourers.

These settlements were located on former caravan routes; Azerbaijan was once called a gateway to Asia from Europe. This explains the international nature of the different cultures (type around the Caspian. While at the same time many sailors in Europe experienced the impact of Azerbaijan culture.

"Treasures" from the bottom of the Caspian: Stone friezes depicting men and animals, such subject-matter was prohibited by the Koran. Scientists believe that such deviations from Koran rules were common in the Caspian area.

Pottery constitutes a major share of the finds retrieved from the Caspian. These patterns are still used by present day Azerbaijan potters and craftsmen.

"Made by cup maker Yusuf" reads an inscription on a small shard of a clay tea cup. Though a thousand years have passed since Yusuf lived on this earth, we still know his name.



More ventilation for Alma-Ata

Alma-Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan, is often called a city longing for winds. As it lies in a hollow surrounded on three sides by mountains and hills, it gets very little wind. Architects and meteorologists, therefore, have been faced with the task of inducing artificial air currents.

It was established that what natural ventilation did take place in the city was largely due to air movement from the mountains and valleys. This fact was taken into consideration by the architects when planning new streets and avenues, which are now built along the direction of the winds.

The other measures being taken to increase the natural ventilation of Alma-Ata include the planting on the neighbouring mountains 4,000-5,000 hectares of Tien-Shan fir. It has been found that refreshing breezes are formed under the canopy of the thick needles of these huge trees. The gorges then act as natural conduits for supplying the city residential districts with pure Alpine air.

FLATS FOR SMALL FAMILIES

Mass production has started in Tashkent of four-storey buildings consisting of one-room flats for small families.

People are already living in first houses of this kind, put up by the city. Two others are being assembled in Semerkand and Dzhalal-Abad. Each flat has a spacious hall, a kitchen and a loggia. Gallery terraces are fenced off by decorative semi-protective arrangements.

By the end of the year buildings in Urgench, Nukus and Angren will start to construct houses of similar design. Large factories are planned for the area and this means the arrival of a large number of young people.

A WHODUNNIT FOR CHILDREN

A whodunnit for a teenager is one of the most difficult genres in film making. The creator always faces many complicated problems, states I. Kuznetsov in the SEMYA I SHKOLA magazine.

I don't believe that films for children should be viewed as lessons. Such an approach will only have one result—an empty cinema. We cannot, however, entirely ignore the moral effect a film will have on a teenager. Let me be clear: the educational function of cinema in my view is not only to be found in its didactic element. I believe that in a whodunnit a youngster can find a model to follow. Such a film can have an "ideal" main character—courageous, noble, and resourceful. This is a hero in whom any young person can full-heartedly believe.

DANCE SHOULD HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY

Marie Ljepe, the famous soloist with the Bolshoi company, speaks about what it takes to be a successful dancer in UCHITELSKAYA GAZETA (Teachers' newspaper).

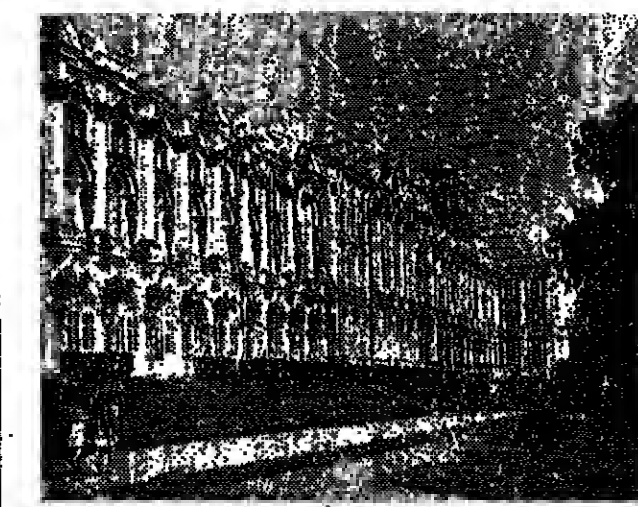
The most refined technique remains dead if the dancer has nothing to say to the audience, if his talent is confined to his high leaps and to the elegant way he moves on the stage.

Technique should not be the only aim. It no longer arouses the same enthusiasm if used to with the audience. People go to the theatre to experience a common emotion.

There is nothing man cannot be taught. He can perform a variety of jobs fairly professionally but if he lacks the ability to think for himself, or to feel deeply then he will have no success in art.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit



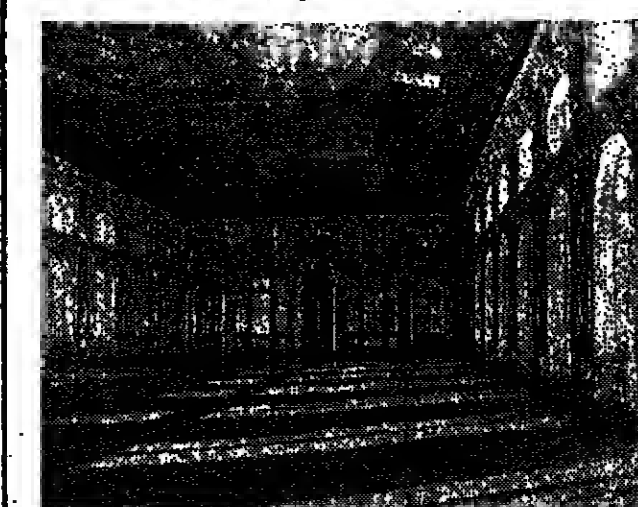
Masterpiece reborn

On July 30, 1756, an endless train of coaches set out from Petersburg carrying Empress Elizabeth and her retinue to the Tsarskoye Selo, now the town of Pushkin, for the opening of a new country palace designed by the illustrious architect Rastrelli.

The 300 m-long facade was decorated with relief lions' masks, curving shells and bat-coats with wrought grilles. The hilly Allatsee supported the delicate columns, and the gold of the stucco mouldings and the white of the columns and statues against an azure background lent the palace a sumptuous and festive look.

The ennobled guests wound their way through the rooms, halls, galleries, and alcoves, which rivalled each other in the fantasy of splendour.

The Grand Hall took up a third of the palace, and its interior was reflected in 316 big mirrors—the perfect pattern made of precious wood and the picturesque scenes on the plaster. The letter, named "The Triumph of Russia", was painted by Venetian artist Giuseppe



Grand Hall of Catherine's Palace.

Photos by Vyacheslav Tsolika

OF INTEREST

A medieval doctor's wardrobe

While it is hard to say whether qualified doctors were appreciated in the Middle Ages for their intellectual abilities, it is known for sure that they were honoured for their clothing. A new exhibition "Clothing and Medical Instruments" that has opened in one of the halls of the Museum of Medical History in Riga, capital of the Baltic Republic of Latvia, bears testimony to this fact.

In medieval times, doctors wore an elegant long-sleeved mantle bordered with fur. For epidemics they had a special "plague uniform" with a high-collared mask in the form of a sinister bird's head. At first, it was not so easy to tell Russian Red Cross nurses—who made their first appearance during the Crimean war—from nuns. They wore black silk dresses and mantels. While uniforms only came in early in the 20th century.

Science and technology

CHEMICAL ENGINEERS SAVE SILVER

A major way to save large quantities of silver has been discovered by chemical engineers from Byelorussia who have invented a technology for manufacturing basically new photographic materials containing no silver. The Paper-and-Timber Chemical Works in Gmel has shipped first rolls of cheap light sensitive paper on a polymer binding. At a local clothes factory this material will help cut out cloth. Instrument-makers hope to use it to improve the precision of their measurements.

The new material has many advantages over the conventional photographic paper. It is processed by a very simple method, the image it retains is clearer, the paper sheets can be stored without peeling.

The paper was first invented at the one of the laboratories of the Institute of General and Organic Chemistry of the Byelorussian Academy of Science. Members of the laboratory itself found a way to produce a light-sensitive material, which is not affected by daylight, reacts only to intense ultra-violet rays, and is bound to molecules of ordinary cellulose.

KITCHEN-GARDEN UNDER A FILM

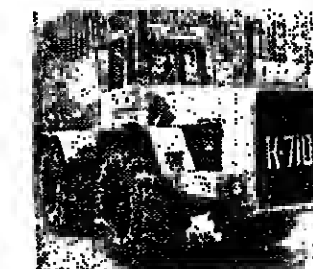
Scientists from the Institute for the Physiology and Biochemistry

of Plants of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences have worked out a way of growing vegetables in electrically-heated film-covered greenhouses.

Special attention has been paid to the growing of high-quality seedlings, essential for the production of a good harvest of vegetables under a film. Basic environmental factors influencing the growth and quality of seedlings have been taken into account. To this end, wide use was made of the artificial climate phytotron available at the Institute. Models of various natural and climatic conditions characteristic of Eastern Siberia were recreated within its chambers. Scientists have become convinced that with the help of air heaters, cucumbers and tomatoes can be grown until the second week of November and that film greenhouses can be operated for eight months of the year.

CLIMATE OF THE PAST KNOWN

In Altai mountains, there is a cedar tree which is about a thousand years old. By checking its annual rings scientists were able to restore climatic changes in that locality from 1020 till 1979. Since weather service has been working for a fairly short period, trees are a very important source of weather data of the past.



NEW MODEL OF KIROVETS

Leograd. The K-710, a new model of the Kirovets tractor, is a 500 hp machine featuring a 50 per cent higher productivity and easier maintenance than the previous Kirovets models. In the photo a sampling batch of K-710 tractors on their way to the test grounds.

Photo TASS

AN EARTHQUAKE ON ORDER

Thorough tests have ended in Severobaitinsk of earthquake-proof apartment blocks being built by construction workers from Leningrad.

Severobaitinsk is the youngest town along the Baikal-Amur Railway which is located on the shore of Lake Baikal, in an area which is known to be earthquake-prone. In addition, performed there can cause sudden sinking of soil. The types of buildings planned for this town were tested at a system simulated earthquakes up to seven points force. Multiple tests have shown that the buildings have a good margin of reliability.

Progress Publishers to Indian readers

One of the most popular textbooks to the USSR for Soviet school pupils "Ancient History" has been translated into Hindi and Bengali for Indian colleges. It will be brought out this year by Moscow's Progress Publishers. Later the textbook will be translated into other languages of India peoples.

The publishing of textbooks for schools and higher educational establishments in the languages of India is a new, rapidly developing trend in cooperation between publishers in the two countries. "Economic and Political Geography of Countries of the World" was translated last year into Hindi to be used by pupils of senior forms. This textbook is now published in Bengali and Tamil, and later it will be brought out in Gujarati.

The monograph "The History of India" has been prepared for publication in Hindi and Bengali. The monograph created by prominent Soviet Indologists records the main events in India's history from the ancient times to nowadays. On order from Indian book trading firms, the essay "The Cooches History of the USSR" was translated into Oriya, and "The History of the Great October Socialist Revolution" was translated into Telugu.

Translations of Russian classics and works of Soviet literature into the languages of India hold traditionally a considerable place in Progress publications. Leo Tolstoy's novel "Anna Karenina" will appear in Hindi this year. Maxim Gorky's novel "The Mother" will have its sixth edition in Bengali, it has as many editions in Hindi and was published in other Indian languages. In view of the interest in the works of contemporary authors, the publishers will bring out in Indian languages works by Chingiz Aitmatov, Vasily Shukshin, and Boris Vasiliev.

VIEWPOINT NEW SCHOOL YEAR



Yuri IVANOV, Chief, Head Department of Schools, USSR Ministry of Education

Although traditionally the school year is to begin on September 1, work is in full swing in all the Soviet secondary schools. In this country, preparations for a new academic year are always carried out in advance and are very substantial. Tens of thousands of school houses are being repaired and maintained beforehand, and many new ones are commissioned. It is curious observation that with the construction of schools going on a large scale, the number of schools is constantly decreasing. While at the beginning of the 1970-71 year, the country had 190 thousand schools, and 164 thousand by the year 1975-76, there were only 145 thousand by the previous year. The reason for this seemingly paradoxical situation is very simple. Most of the new schools are built in new residential estates and also in the countryside where very often incorporate a number of smaller old village schools. This apparent reduction in the number of schools comes about because schools are enlarged, new big modern complexes are set up to accommodate 900-1,200 pupils, and they are provided with gymnasiums, well-appointed classrooms for specific subjects, rooms for other-class activities, and with other facilities. In fact, the school system is being further improved in order to create the best possible conditions for school studies both in town and in the country.

With universal ten-year schooling being made compulsory throughout the country, the Soviet secondary education is being equipped with more and more modern up-to-date teaching aids every year. Huge sums of money are spent annually on the publication of textbooks. By the coming school year, over 1,500 titles of them have been produced in 220 million copies. Nearing completion is the scheme to provide free school books to all the pupils, and at present all the schoolchildren between the first and the seventh forms are issued such books.

Apart from the "material" issues raised here, no less important, are all the matters involved in the organization of the educational process itself, and in efforts to improve it. Attention to these problems was given by the 25th CPSU Congress which not only noted the great progress made in the Soviet school system, but also spoke about certain shortcomings. In particular, it criticized some school curricula and textbooks for being excessively complicated and overloaded with details.

A new stage in the work to improve the educational process at schools is the introduction in the 1975-76 school year of improved curricula in most subjects. The changes which take place in this respect can best be summed up as follows: the educational effort has been raised, its importance, emphasis has been laid on the direct, practical, and finally, more has been made use of the means of effectively communicating and assimilating material.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

ENERGY CONSERVATION POLICY SAVES 20,000 MILLION ROUBLES

Our country has now reached a level of fuel extraction amounting to 2,000 million tonnes of conventional fuel a year. One per cent saving of energy fuels amounts to 20 million tonnes of conventional fuel or 1,900 million roubles in world prices, thus writes Arkady Lalayev, Vice-Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee in the NAKA I TEKHNIKA magazine. He is commenting on the campaign for saving energy at present undertaken in the USSR.

Energy saving policies enable the Soviet Union to spend less money on costly energy projects and to make and produce less energy-consuming and, therefore, cheaper.

Such policies are particularly important in view of the fact that we are now developing the energy and fuel base in the harsh conditions pertaining in the North and the Far East, while 78 per cent of the country's energy resources are consumed in the European part of the USSR.

In addition to saving energy, we are trying to replace fossil fuels by energy produced at nuclear and hydroelectric plants. The heat of the Earth and the Sun and the energy of the wind will also be put to good use.

The total amount of energy saved, including the above-mentioned replacements, can reach a level of 300-400 million tonnes in the current decade alone. The cost of the saving effort is much cheaper than the cost

HOW TO AVOID UNNECESSARY STRESS

The scientific and technical revolution has resulted in speeding up the rhythm of our lives. Therefore the ability to have control over oneself, over one's nerves or emotions is becoming increasingly important, L. Sukharevsky, Dr of Medicine, writes in the STUDENCHESKY MERIDIAN magazine.

I believe that by learning psychological methods of self-control a young man will be able to guide his desires, to concentrate his attention and will on the main line in the collective or friendly and psychologically easy atmosphere. The importance of such self-control is seen from the fact that 80 per cent of heart attacks are the result of nervous overstrain, serious psychological trauma and fatigue stemming from unjustified overwork. Overload, by the way, is not the outcome of too much work, but of one's inability to work properly. To work successfully, one needs to find the right approach and to be optimistic about the results till the task has been completed.

Much has been published in this country about out-of-gear training which enables one to control one's heartbeat, relieve heart pain, regulate one's arterial pressure and other functional parameters of the body. I'd like to emphasize that if one puts the resources of one's organism to full use one's physical capacity can be considerably extended.

ENTERTAINMENT

TO ZAGREB EXHIBITION

The applied art of Yugoslavia will be represented as fully as ever before at the International exhibition fair, due to open in Zagreb, a city in Yugoslavia, in September.

On display will be more than 400 articles by famous masters—goldsmiths from Kulauchi, engravings in silver from Gotsali, patterns of Bihlar, carpet

makers of Southern Yugoslavia, hand work in wood from Ustakuh, etc. The exhibits have already been dispatched to Yugoslavia. Now instruments are assembled and semi-finished goods prepared by famous specialists of applied art—they will work straight in the pavilion, demonstrating to visitors the amazing skill of their creators.

In memory of Ivan Franko

The festival of arts under the motto—songs and labour—two great forces—features pages from the live and creative work of the classical Ukrainian writer Ivan Franko. It was held in Lvov—Franko's birthplace—in the Yavornytsky District where the festivities, devoted to the 125th anniversary of the writer, began.

Thousands of guests from Moscow, Kiev, Lvov and other cities of the country assembled in the picturesque foothills of the Carpathian Mountains. The poems and stories by Franko were read at the festival of recitals. The central event of the festivities will be the opening of a museum—estate and the old festival in the writer's native village Ivonovo-Frankovo in the Drohobych District.

DAGESTAN FOLK ENSEMBLE IN FRANCE

"The Peace and Friendship Among Nations" was the motto of the traditional 24th International Folklore Festival held recently in the French city of Confolens. This year folk songs and dances were performed by amateur art ensembles from 14 countries, including France, the USSR, the GDR, Bulgaria, Poland, Mexico, Sri Lanka and Ecuador. The Soviet Union was represented

by the folklore ensemble of the Dagestan Autonomous Republic. The performances they gave in Confolens marked the end of a successful French tour for the Dagestan ensemble. Their concert, during a one month stay in France, were attended by a total of 80,000 Frenchmen and foreign tourists.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Live palette of creation

The exhibition "Russian Folk Craftsmanship", opened at the Yatskiy art museum shows original art of folk masters from the 17th century to this day. On display are the most delicate lace of women weavers from Volhgia, minute sewing from Arkhangelsk, transparent patterns of Rostov enamel, wrought earrings in severe style from the North, painted china from Gzhel, woodcarving from Khokhlov, funny clay toys from Tula, Gorkovels and Kiev, and sundried painted objects from Palekh, Zhoslovo, Msteia and Khokhlo.

The over 300 artifacts—household items, decorations, old clothes—are evidence that the best folk art traditions live on.

Festivals. Romania has widely been marking the birth centenary of George Enescu, the most outstanding representative of its national musical culture. Devoted to the memory of the composer is an international music festival, to be held in Romania in September 1981.

Cinema. A week of Romanian film, devoted to the National Day of the Socialist Republic of Romania—the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Romania from fascist slavery—is being held in Moscow, Yerevan and Yaroslavl. The programme includes a feature, "The Pale Light of Sorrow", about the events of the First World War, films on contemporary life, a

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars



ANDREI MIRONOV

He has played more than 60 parts in the cinema, on television and at the theatre, and has won a lot of different prizes. A cinegoer believes that if he sees Mironov among the cast of actors in a film, that film will be funny. Theatre fans begin to ask for a spare ticket a long distance away the Satire Theatre where the actor has been playing for 17 years.

Andrei Mironov meets all the standards of the star comedians and of a musical show star. He is charming and fond to be ironic about himself. He has an agile figure, and is a splendid dancer and singer. He is also lucky to having marvellous parents. They are the famous comedian couple—Mariya Mironova and Alexander Minkov who for some decades now have been "fighting it out" between themselves on the variety stage causing invariable roars of laughter in the audience.

"I feel melted when after a play where I have had a part," he wrote in an article. "My friends say, 'Thank you'. We have thoroughly enjoyed ourselves. I did not mean merely

in entertain them. I have wasted my nerves and sweat in making the spectator pause and think, to affect him, and to win him over to share my ideas."

When he was very young, Mironov believed that he should play only as a comedian. Gradually, he mastered his profession, and his characters have become not so simple and unconvincing. Later, he will say, "Let us recall Gogol and Chaplin. Where is the border between the tragic and the comic in their work?" That is probably why at one point in the play the audience had to play for Mironov's Khlestakov from Gogol's "The Inspector General".

When he played Figaro, he achieved and plotted, play-acted, sang, and feigned different moods. In his play, there was an irresistible emotional charge which he characterized himself best when he spoke about another artist of the stage, singer Jacques Bel. "The actor's heart was breaking, he himself exploded from within and was burning down, and the tongue of that flame seemed to touch my heart."

What is the most important thing in Mironov's artistic work? "I think," Andrei says, "it is possible to express through your acting everything that concerns you, as well as the hopes and strivings of the time in which you live. This should be done with extreme subtlety so that it is pain, it should hurt, and if it is joy, it should make you happy."

detective and a fairy tale for children.

Exhibitions. The new permanent exhibition devoted to 15-16th century Oriental art has opened in the Tajik Museum of fine arts in Dushanbe. Especially valuable is the collection of Japanese kakemono—the so-called painting on vertical rolls; decorative vases and tea sets representing the old art of lapidary porcelain. A part of the exhibition is devoted to Chinese art. Bronze ceiling from Mongolia and Tibet are marked for fine taste and great skill. The exhibits for permanent exhibition were sent from a number of the country's museums.

ORGAN MAKES COME-BACK IN UKRAINE

Two bronze plaques appeared on an old building in the central part of Kiev. One informed the public that the structure was 19th century Gothic, an architectural monument, protected by the state. The other announced that a Ukrainian centre of organ and chamber music would shortly be opening in the building.

But before the first concert took place a great deal of work was done by architects, builders, restorers, and skilled experts in various fields. The plaster mould-

ings on the facade were completely restored, the roof covered with elegant tiles and the windows decorated with stained glass. Mounted on the stage of the concert hall is an organ assembled by skilled specialists from the well-known Czechoslovak firm of Rieger-Kloss.

The organ has been given a new lease of life in the Ukraine. It can be heard at the Kiev Opera House, at the big and small halls of the Kiev Conservatoire, in Odessa, Lvov, Donetsk, Rovno and Cherkassy.

BUSINESS

Finnish financial expert on trade with the USSR

Thirty foreign banks have their representation offices in the USSR, including the Kansallis-Osake-Pankki, specializing in Soviet-Finnish trade. We praise the existing relations with the USSR, says Mr Nieminen, Director of this bank's representation office in Moscow, as 20 per cent of Finland's foreign trade is done with your country.

Despite certain differences in our economic structures, Nieminen continues, we always find areas where our cooperation is beneficial in both ways. Trade with the Soviet Union as it exists today and the increasing share of Finnish exports to your country especially in the recent two

years, have helped Finland avoid a situation in which some Western countries find themselves now.

We have concluded an agreement for the next five years which envisages the further increase in our cooperation in many areas, Nieminen says. The Soviet plan for the development in the next five years makes us confident that the opportunity for Finnish-Soviet cooperation is good. I've also noticed that in the nearest future the Soviet Union lays the main emphasis on the production of consumer products. I believe that this is the right sphere for many Finnish companies to take part.

Electrical forklifters—a joint venture

Bulgaria has pooled its efforts with the USSR, the GDR and Cuba in the design of advanced electrical forklifts, the development of corrosion-proof covers for them and special climatic-resistant modifications.

Bulgaria believes that joint research and development are a major factor for the advancement of technology and economy. Over the last 20 years Bulgaria has received 8,000 sets of complete know-how, and designed products.

Large-scale cooperation exists between Bulgaria and the USSR in such areas as electronics, power engineering, chemistry, and engineering. Joint Bulgarian-Soviet teams are now working on 800 subjects of major importance.

Spanish magazine favours cooperation

The "Información Comercial Española" magazine, representing Spanish business, calls on the further development of trade between Spain and the USSR.

The magazine especially emphasizes the fact that reciprocal deliveries have been growing of late.



Kempatches. Over a hundred ships from various countries, including the Soviet Union, called at the Kempung Son port in Kampuchea in the past year, bringing hundreds of thousands of tonnes of foodstuffs, machinery, basic necessities, and medicines.

NEW MIXED MID-DEALER IN THE FRG

Technonul is the youngest among joint Soviet-West German companies. It was registered in the city of Essen in December 1979. In March 1980 several Soviet experts went to Essen to strike an acquaintance with West German counterparts.

Technonul specializes on deals in licensing, processes and technologies. It sells Soviet technology in exchange for Western know-how. To put it differently, the company deals in the most advanced products—it sells ideas.

Figures act by the company's management have been surpassed considerably. Dozens of export and import ventures have been concluded since then. Company's Director Alexander Kudryshov says that his company bought a licence for newspaper making machines. First two such machines will be delivered to "Izvestia" and "Komsomolskiy". Soon to be bought are equipment for the production of electronic typesetting systems. Technonul's role is that it has found the best manufacturer who is ready to assist in the learning of new technology in the Soviet Union.

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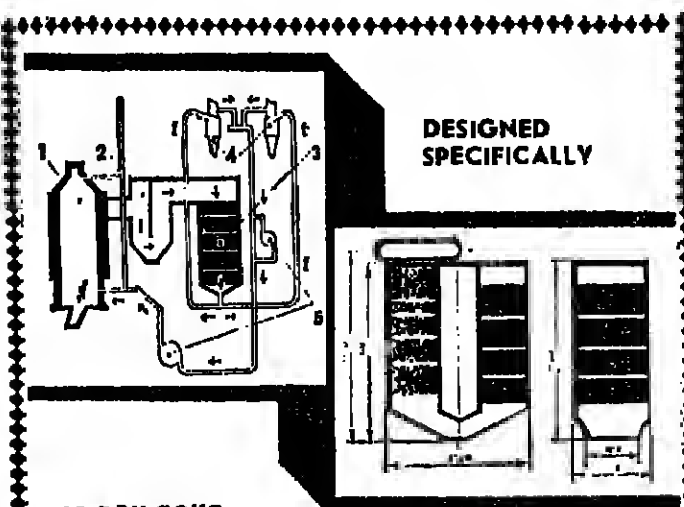
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ENERGOMACHEXPORT

Contacts and contracts

© In Antananarivo a contract has been signed for economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, under which the Soviet side is to conduct geological prospecting and to help the country in the development of veterinary service, and in the

establishment of an experimental grain farm, and a station for repairing agricultural machines. © A seminar on the statistics of labour productivity is now being held jointly by the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Central Statistical Board of the USSR. Sixteen ESCAP countries and representatives of a number of special UN agencies and intergovernmental organizations are taking part.

MIRACLES IN HERMITAGE GARDENS

Some of these miracles are shown by conjuror Arutyun Ahopyan of domestic and international fame. In fact he won a Grand Prix at a world truck competition. Other famous people can see these days in the Mirror Theatre at the Hermitage Gardens in Moscow include MC Alexei Alexeyev who was a household name at the turn of the century. A stout little ego, he celebrated his 94th birthday. To suit only audiences numbers,

but also recalls anecdotes from the lives of artists in the 1900s and 1910s. He also sings couplets in French, German and Polish, imitating well-known couplet singers of his young days.

Another performer from the days gone by is Lyalyo Chornaya who, hell a century ago, brought the Gypsy Roman Theatre into prominence. At 82, she still brings the house to its knees with her merry Gypsy singing and dancing.

Sergei Martynov is another old celebrity. He is a popular Soviet cinema and theatre actor who was born the same year as Lyalyo Chornaya. He sings couplets from film which has been made, and from the films of his youth.

Yuri Grigoryev can imitate different sounds—the patter of rain, a plene lelelog, a trotting horse, and the sounds of tender kissing.

These are only a few of all the miracles one can see these days at the Hermitage Gardens.

Yuri ZARANKIN



● Sergei Martynov on the stage. ● The theatrical show before the start of the play. Photo by Ilya Gribanovskiy

WHAT'S ON!

August 29-31

THEATRES

Obraztsov Central Puppet Theatre (3a Sadovaya-Samotyochaya St). 29 — "An Unusual Concert". 30 — Shlok, "Noah's Ark". 31 — Pospilova, "Princess and Echo".

Guest performances by Riga Opera Theatre of the Satire Theatre (18 Bolshaya Sadovaya St). 29 — Keimen, "La Violette de Montmartre". 30 — Samolov, "There in Seville" ("Don Juan"). 31 — Pauls, "Slater".

State Circus (Lening Hills). "Ruslan and Lyudmila", a new pantomime.

FILMS

Black Men or Underground Dwellers (Dovzhenko Film Studio, USSR).

Based on the fairy tale of the same name by A. Pogorelay, the film, intended for children, was awarded the main prize at the 12th Moscow Film Festival (1981). Cinemas "Progress" (Lomonosovskiy Prospekt), Metro Universitet.

Per Aspera ad Astra. (Gorky Film Studio, in 2 parts, USSR).

The film tells about a girl-stranger from the other planet, who comes to the Earth about a spaceship and its adventures on the planets Alan and Deusa.

Cinemas: "Zaryadye" (1 Moskvoretskaya Embankment), Melioratsionnaya (3 Katskaya St), Sadovaya-Samotyochaya St, Melioratsionnaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskvoretskaya Embankment). 29 — An evening with Gaila Karava. 30 — Suvainr variety dance ensemble.

Oktyabr Concert and Cinema Hall (42 Prospekt Koltsova). 29 — 30 — Samotvetny pop group led by Yuri Malkov.

The Mirror Theatre at the Hermitage Gardens (3 Katskaya St). 29, 30, 31 — "Hermitage Stiles", a variety programme, featuring Zoya Pyodorova, Ly-

Iya Chornaya and Arutyun Akopyan. Leonid Utyosov and Alexei Alexeyev, well-known Moscow comedians, welcome the audience.

EXHIBITIONS

Shchegolev Scientific and Research Architectural Museum (5 Prospekt Kalinina). About 400 paintings and photographs by Vasily Rodinov are displayed at the exhibition "Architectural Monuments and Paintings in Photos". An honoured worker of the Soyuzevrestavatsiye association, Rodinov helped restore many architectural monuments and paintings by taking photos of the most important moments of their restoration. Daily, except Monday and Friday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Arbatskaya. Trolleybus 2, Bus 88.

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Union (20 Kuznetsky Most St). Decorative art of Romania. Some 40 works featuring carpets and small-scale sculptures made of metal, wood and ceramics. Daily, except Monday, 1 p.m. to 7 p.m. On Saturday and Sunday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Kuznetsky Most.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL
Dynamo Stadium, 29—Central Army Club v Dynamo (Kiev).

6 p.m. 30—Dynamo (Moscow) v Spartak, 7 p.m.

Krasnoye Presnyye Stadium (18 Druzhnitskoyevskaya St). 30—Krasnoye Presnyye v Dynamo (Leningrad), 7 p.m.

Kiev Dynamo, unconditional leader of the present USSR championship, is far ahead of its rivals.

RUGBY

Fill Stadium (27 Novozavodskaya St). 30—Fill v Lokomotiv (Moscow), 6 p.m.

The current match to the USSR championship for top league teams.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St). 30—Racing and trotting, 1 p.m.

WEATHER

August 29-31

Moscow, city and region, cloudy and cool, spells of rain, which will intensify in the middle of the period. Night temperatures between 9° and 12°C, and between 13° and 17°C in the daytime.